## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

LETTER-BOX COLLECTIONS. METHOD IN USE IN ITALY-A SUGGESTION FOR IN-CREASED SAFETY OF THE MAILS.

Six: The recent "disappearance," to use no stronger word, of the mail belonging to the starine Bank, ntioned in Saturday's papers, in which it was possible under the present system of collection that the messen-ger might tamper with his charge, seems to offer a suitable opportunity to make some criticism in regard to the system of letter-box collections as now practiced in this country, although the disappearance above cited was not caused by loss from a letter-box. But in a country where such remarkable discoveries as the news printing tele-graph, elevators, sleeping cars, and bell punches, not to ventions, are in use, it seems strange that the Postal De-partment should be so much behind the rest of the world

in its manner of collecting letters from the street boxes. possible for the collector to touch a letter, the mail-bag ag p-ovided with a metallic sliding top, which, fitted the bettem of the box, allows it to fall down, thus imately emptying its contents, and on withdrawal it is closed by drawing it away from the box, so that the letters cannot be distributed until opened by responsible persons at the Post-Office who have the key. At the same time this box bottom is closed by an automatic arrangement and also the keyhole, by a spring that does not allow of its being opened until the introduction of the metallic mouth of the mail-bag in the grooves made for it or each size of the bottom of the box. Thus the chances of robbing the mail are made much less, as the number of agents through whose hands it passes is diminished, and detection of a third in case of robbery is correspondingly easy. I will not take up your space by discussing the arguments in favor of the introduction of such a system here, but give these facts in the hope that if hereafter an improvement in our street letter-boxes is brought about, it may be in some small degree owing to the fact that the attention of the public and the Department has been called to the subject by this communication of your obscient servant.

H. G. HUNTINGTON. closed by drawing it away from the box, so that the let-

## THE THEATER IN AMERICA. AMERICANS GOOD CRITICS OF ACTORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It is well that the advice given by Young Actress," in your paper of June 28, was offered gratuitously, for it proved that the undersigned to that ticle understood herself on that point, if on no other. would have us believe that unless one possesses she calls " good physical points, the first round of the ladder," success cannot be attained by the followers of Thespis. How many gifted actresses of talent could be mentioned as being the most ordinary—nay, the most homely of their sex-both in form and feature! The great Rachel, although of commanding presence, ec boast of no beauty whatsoever. Granted, a fine wardrobe is necessary. Some one has said that a carpet is the soul of a room; so in like respect does the wardrobe stand to the modern plays, especially those of the French school. Your "Young Actress," moreover, tells us that all persons possessing the requisite amount of-let us say judgment-think that "America is a great flunky in art, always ready to applied European ave a second thought to her advice would do well to member the debut of Miss Violetta Colville, which took ace not so very long ago in this city-with what success

piace not so very long ago in this city—with what success will be recollected. (No doubt the agent that sounded her praises would have been highly approved by your correspondent.) No more European reputation for her, we fancy. Her "Fidus Achates," If not a resident necess the "Big Water," has learned that America is not such a great flunky in art after all.

Look at Miss Clara Morris. Did not the patrons and critics admire and appreciate her peculiar type of acting! Was not her career insured without the approbation of the foreign press! Perhaps our "Young Actress," finding it more difficult to mount the shaky ladder of fame than she imagined, learned that reality is not all couleur derose; and her dreams and ardent expectations "nipped in the bad;" she concluded to offer here experience, and at the same time beat her slighted ambition. In thus seeking to counsel and encourage would-be celebrities against the obstacles they may encounter in their desire for renown, she certainly evinces a high order of henevolence. We agree with the poet, that "Of all the good things in this good world around us, The one most abundantly formished and found us, And which for that reason we least care about.

And which for that reason we least care about.

New-York, July 3, 1875.

Two Old Actories.

PARKS FOR THE POOR NEEDED. RESTRAINT OF CHILDREN'S FREEDOM - LACK OF AMUNEMENTS FOR ADULTS-DEPLORABLE CON-TEASTS WITH PARKS IN FOREIGN CITIES.

the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I never take a walk through the parks of this city and see the little children playing on the hot asphalt, or sitting in a wilted state on the benches, unfit play at all, that I do not ask: Why not let them go upon the grass ! What harm if the turf be trodden, and freshness of the green be somewhat lost for older and green for us, who are older, to look upon. It is cruel to keep the little children from enjoying the only thing that makes the park attractive to them. Better-since trees-that the children play on the sidewalks of their own homes, where at least they are sheltered, than in the green, but ours would be nearly as green and as beautiful if we used some of our corporation money to water it every evening after sundown : water it, not with the single-spout hose, such as is used to clear away heavy mud, but with the spray hose, the kind that is used in the parks of Paris. There the little children have perfect freedom on the grass, and the park officers trust to the

may arise from it. to beautify the city. But they do not benefit the people as they should do, nor are they one-half as beautiful as they ought to be. We should have a host more of shade trees in them, and whole clusters of shrubbery. And why have all the beautiful flowers been taken away! Do we not know were a grateful contrast to the withered ones in many a tenement. And the low iron railings, with hedge and vine growing within and leaning upon them, where are they? Surely it was not the people's will that they should be removed, for everywhere we hear their removal deplored. A low railing with hedge is one of a park's chief charms. Let us have ours back. What stranger that has solourned in London has not been surprised and grieved at the locking of the parks there! Parks, too, just in the neighborhood where such grateful refuge is needed most. I have counted 12 of these in the humedhate vicinity of the British Museum. They are admirably kept, but scarcely ever entered, since they belong to individual property owners. I have seen in the hot Summer days hungry-eyed men and women and children gase longuisty through the railings upon the green till my heart has achied that the city that is reported to spend sometimes \$8,000,000 a year in religious chartles should not be christian enough to dispense with some intemperate penances and do more even-handed justice to all.

But we in the New World, where all right-doers have equal opportunities, really labor more than any other nation to be strictly just and to give all an equal charce.

AMERICAN YACHT PRIZE FOR AN ANGLISH

But we in the New World, where all right-doers have equal opportunities, really labor more than any other nation to be strictly just and to give all an equal chance. Our fault is, that we are not sufficiently alive to the civilizing, calming influences of amissements. Parks, perhaps, are very simple arguments in favor of amissements, but these may be a heaven to the poor. Is another Battery to be found in all the world? Its situation is beautiful beyond words to describe. If it were in London, or in Paris, we should all flock across the seas to see it. But what is the Battery? Where the trees, after these scores of years, should be enormous, they are scant and few. There are no flowers; no privileges on the grass; no booths for refreshments; no wooden horses under tents; or swinging boats; or Punch and Judys;

the little child a sweet lesson and a well spring of delight!

New-York might be made more beautiful a hundred fold even than Paris if we used our advantages aright; but we spend millious to make our houses reach high and look important, rather than have then low and wide, with gardens and shrub and vine and flowers. We are taxed mormously for our parks, with the result that they are peel like business marts or simple crossings for the people. To the two gentlemen who are giving us prome made concerts; we cannot be grateful enough, but we want more concerts; we want must to reach the people. We should have a band in some one of our small parks every afternoon is the week; and what a beautiful attraction to a great city would concerts like those of Musard in Paris be? Only we have no inclosed park to have the more of the strength of th

down in great cities proves to us that we might as well try to grasp the stars as to elevate a class by spasmodic sentimental efforts. Reforms must be even and equable, having no savor of charity in them. Summer picules are very well. Let the rich invite as many to these feasts as they are willing to pay for. But one or two Summer picules for each parent or child will never better their condition very long. Our parks, free and beautiful, with every possible cheap amusement in them, would offer every day and every hour, to both parent and child, a grateful benediction. If those of New-York were what our fancy might paint them, it would not be long before we would see the idle indifferent mothers of to-day kuitting and sewing while they watched their children, as we see them on the Continent of Europe. Surely the Anglo-Saxon is not less susceptible to fine influences than other races are.

PROTECTION AGAINST FLIPS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Your correspondent M. W. S., in writing upon this subject, presents some ideas that need to be corrected, as they may lead to the destruction of valuable trees and plants, with no advantage or compensa the house" is a fact well known; but they are not to be found in the "few favorite localities" where M. W. S. fancies that they "can be easily discovered." The ordinary house-fly does not deposit its eggs upon trees or shrubs; and the descript on given of "a mass of minute itsects" of dark color, on the underside of leaves, and of "files small to full grown," displays misapprehension of the history and habits of such insectsand of "files small to full grown," displays misapprehension of the history and habits of such insects. Flies, in common with all other true insects, never grow after attaining their wings, which mark the last or perfect stage of the metamorphosis, so called, through which all insects pass. The eggs of house-files, and of all the wild files, produce footless grubs, or "unagots," which feed voraciously upon, and generally in, decaying animal matter. The whole growth of the insect takes place during this stage of its being. It then becomes a pupa, or chrysalis, i. c., passes into a resting stage, durang which the jaws of the grub are replaced by the probosics of the perfect insect, a process which, as sir Joan Lubbock has strikingly shown, demands a period of quiet retirement from active life. At this time, too, the wings are gradually developed. This done, the creature escapes from its little oval case, which has usually been buried at a sight depth in the earth, and emerges as a perfect, tail grown, wingsed by. The breeding of files upon trees is impossible. It is true enough that any spot where puirful water or any decaying refuse is allowed to stand, will prove a batching place for files; and there is no protection against them like care and cleanliness. But, as to digging up beautiful trees, or English cherries of Syanish variety, or any other, M. W. S. has had his labor for his pains, so far as fly breeding is concerned, and so will any one who follows his advice. Wild files of many kinds and many sizes, as well as common flies, may be found about trees, piants, and flowers all summaer long. Neatness and carefulness in degrad to all kinds of refuse form the only safeguard against the piague of files.

\*\*New Fork\*\*, July 3, 1875.\*\*

READING ROOM VS. BOOK EXCHANGE.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY OUTRAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: THE TRIBUNE of July 5 contained a communication from "E. H. L.," in which it was suggested that members of the Mercantile Library should combine in order to compel the directors of the Association to reopen the reading-room, now occupied by an auction house. I consider the action of the directors in thus tion nouse. I consider the action of the directors in than disposing of the reading-room without consulting the members to be a great injustice. I am willing to subscribe \$5 in order to make a fund for defraying expenses for any legal steps to be taken. Inclosing my address, I remain yours respectfully.

J. D. L. main yours respectfully, New-York, July 6, 1875.

THE CLOSING OF THE READING ROOM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your criticism in this morning's issue upon the action of the Directors of the Mercantile Library in closing the reading-room during the month of July, is richly deserved. Such action is not only "unjustifiable and unprecedented," but outrageous, and a fraud upon the members. We have learned to submit to being shut out of our room on holidays, when, of all other days, it ought to be open; and now, when the general relaxation of business which comes with the warm weather affords us an unusual amount of lessure, we are to be excluded for a whole month. We did not join the Association nor pay our annual dues with that understanding. We propose to act upon your suggestion, and "take more interest in library pointies."

Rest Fork, July 5, 1875.

RIGHTS OF SUBSCRIBERS DISREGARDED. To the Editor of The Iribune.

SIR+ The patrons of the Mcreantile Library Reading Room were somewhat taken aback on Monday last by a notice posted therein announcing that the room opened about the 1st of August." This, in view of the fact that they, as subscribers, and virtually contracted for the use of the rooms (the chief inducement with many to subscription), and paid therefor in advance, seems a most unwarrantable action on the part of the directors, and difficult to be characterized in any milder language than as an outrage. The members have heretofore resigned the use of the rooms for necessary purposes, such as making alterations, repairs, &c., with cheerfulness. They have submitted to summary ejections for the pur-pose of holding meetings (which ought otherwise to

that hundreds who used to look upon them never came on near flowers elsewhere? The flowers in the purks

Saturday. The form of the "prize cup" is a vase of sterling silver.

27 inches high and 19 inches in diameter at the widest part. At either side bangs wreaths of laureal boughs, and circling the center is a border about four inches wide representing sailors engaged in a dance. Festoons of flowers above and national emblems, anchors, bouys, buckets, rudders, capstans, and the like below, add to the richness of this border. Above the main body is a narrower van or neck, adorned on either side with boughs of paim, and on the front and back with appropriate medalilons and a trident in boid relief. The foot is ornamented with elaborate acrolls, derived from the dolphin's head, and surmounting the whole is a figure of Victory, holding in each outstretched hand a wreath of bays. The burnished silver is relieved by "satin finish," and the chased borders and several ornamental devices are treated with "oxide of gold." which removes the glare and gives relief to the forms. The was resist upon an ebony pedestal 12 inches high, which bears a plate with the following inscription: "Presented to the Koval Albert Yacht Club by J. F. Louisat." above and national emblems, anchors, bouys, buckets

Division of Labor.-First Swell: "Denced not Fwank! call a cap." Second Swell: "Tell you what

old fellow. You shout, and I'll hold up umbwellar. 'Get through it that way." [Plan adopted.]—Punck.

THE COURTS.

ERRORS IN RING INDICTMENTS AMENDED. NEW FINDINGS BY THE GRAND JURY TO CORRECT

IRREGULARITIES IN OLD PROCEEDINGS. The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday brought in a number of indictments against William M. Tweed and others of the old Ring. The law acrainst publishing information about indictments, until all persons named in them are under arrest, made all the officials connected with the court most reticent, but it is almost certain that the new indictments are only amended forms of the last seven indictments for against the same persons. One of these was discussed some length on the last motion to quash the indictment some length on the last motion to quasa use that inagainst Tweed, the point taken against that indictment being that while it set out the bill
on which Mayor Hall's signature to a warrant for \$59,000 was obtained, it did not
set out the certificate attached to that bill, and alluded to in the indictment. This defect, if it be a defect, is cor-rected in the new indictment found by this grand jury. The other six new indictments are said to be also substi-tutes, correcting verbal and formal errors, for the last six indictments against Tweed and his associates in the old Ring on six warrants, aggregating \$900,000, the particulars of which have been recently published in THE

VALUE OF A SEAL ON RAILWAY BONDS. A COMPANY FORCED TO ASSUME STOLEN BONDS BOUGHT IN GOOD FAITH.

A judgment was entered yesterday in the County Clerk's office, on the report of Murray Hoffman, referce, in the suit of Martin Mass and others agt. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company and the Union Trust Company of this city. The Tebo and Neosho Ratiroad Company issued bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000, of which the Union Trust Company was made trustee. These bonds were signed by the President and Secretary of the Railrond Company and sent to be sealed, countersigned and issued, to the Union Trust Company. On their way several were stolen. The Railroad Company having agreed with a construction company to build their read for these bonds, issued to them new build their road for those stolen. Afterward the Tebo and Stood Stolen. Afterward the Tebo and Stood Stolen. Stolen Stole Neosho Railroad Company assigned at the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, the de-Han and St Jo Ss Company gave a new mort-Neosho Haliroal Company assigned all their rights to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, the defendants in this suit. That Company gave a new mortgare for \$7,345,000, gold, and issued bonds, of which a sufficient amount was reserved to exchange for the old bonds of the Tebo and Noesho Company. The Union Trust Company was trustee of this mortgage also.

The plaintiffs, owning nine bonds of \$1,000 each of the first mortgage, presented them for exchange to the Trust Company. That Company refused on the ground that the bonds had been stolen from their President. Plantiffs brought this suit and the action was referred to Marray Hoffman. The referree finds that the seal to the nine bonds was fabricated and the countersignature of Isaac H. Frothingham, President of the Union Trust Company, was forged, but that the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company were genuine: that the plaintiffs bought the bonds in open market in good faith and without anything to make them suspect the genuineness of the bonds. He therefore decides that the Union Trust Company must exchange them; and, as the bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company have fallen since plaintiffs demanded the exchange from \$2\$ to 49, that Company must pay the difference—\$3,870. Costs swell this sum to \$4,748-03, and judgment was yesterday entered for that sum against the railroad company, and for an exchange of bonds against the Union Trust Company. Townsend and Dyett appeared for the plaintiffs; Wheeler H. Peckham for the defendants.

THE THEFT FROM DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. An application was made yesterday to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on behalf of Ella Shaw, for her discharge from arrest. William F. Leslie, a clerk of Dunean, Sherman & Co., ran away some time after taking over \$20,000 of the funds of the firm. He was brought back and confessed his offense, and accused Ella Shaw of knowingly receiving part of the stolen property, and being on the point of leaving the country with it. She was arrested in a civil suit for the recovery of the money. Her counsel yesterday moved for her release on affidavits setting out that she for her release on amelayits setting out that sac was a married woman, living with her nusband, Garret Kenting; that she received no property of the plaintiffs knowing it to be theirs; that she understood from Leslie that he was a wealthy man receiving a large income from Europe and knew nothing about his stealing from his employers, and that so far from intending to run away, she had just before her arrest hired a house. Counse for plaintiffs asked time to answer these affidavits and the Court gave them until to-morrow to do so.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge
Sutherland, yesterday. Joseph Warren, for petit larveny, was
sentenced for 6 months in the Penntentiary. Patries J. Ryan,
for a similar offense, was sent to the Penntentiary for 3 months.
Henry Smith, for Keeping a disorperly house at No. 72
Green wich at, was sent to the Penntentiary for 3 months and
fined \$250.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday James O'Connor was brought up on a charge of stealing \$15 from George Horseman of No. 315 belance) st., and held in \$1,000 ball.

Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Lawrence,— Harden act. Corbett Harbison agt. Van Valvenburgh; Bayles agt. Klersted, Lyon agt. Eldirdire, Dodge agt. Haz-lett: Ballwin agt. Crenshaw-Orders at tiled, Le hoy agt. Webb-Decree as settled. The People agt. Standard Union

if seems that certain persons in the low of those Fig. 7 for professor are sound for the first and certain persons in the low of the person of the first how being fitted up; and the direction and advance! What have been the professor are soulding as to yield to their request at the spend of the lawful proprietors who have poid for possession in advance! What a house for a year, should be used it for a frend for a year, should be used it for a frend for a year, should be used it for a frend for a month or so, all should be used it for a frend for a month or so, all should be used it for a year, should be used it for a year, should be decorable to the professor and unfair to the large number of the second of the public. Many feet that this action is contrary to precedent and unfair to the large number of the second of the second of the public. Many feet that this action is contrary to precedent and unfair to the large number of the second of the large number of the large number of the second of the large number of the large number

THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICIAL REPORT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, 10 A. M.-SALES BEFORE THE CALL. GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT - 1014 O'CLOCK

AND 1112 O'CLOCK A. M. U 8 Sa, Coupon, 1881 5,000 123 5,000 122 1 1,000 8cc 123 U 8 5,20 Coupon, 1867 20,000 122 U 8 5a, 10-40, Coupon 20,000 12 119 U 8 5a, 10-40, Coupon 2,000 12 119 U 8 5a, Currency 2,000 12,122 U 8 5a, Coupon, 1881 1,500 118 2 U 8 5a, Coupon, 1881 1,500 118 2 0 0 0 118 2 2,000 12 119 4 37,000 12,122 3 FIRST BOARD-1012 O'CLOCK A. M.

Missouri 6s, L B 5,900 1003 Chic and Alton In 5,050 103

1212 O'CLOCK-SALES BEFORE THE CALL. Union Pacific Union Pacific

Lake Shore 60% 200 b5

200 b3 65% 40% 200 b3

500 66% 50% 100 b3

100 b3 60% 100 b3

100 b3 60% 100 b3

200 c3 60% 100 b3

200 c3 60% 100 b3

CK DEPARTMENT 2 ...3. 2012 200..... 50 GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT-2 O'CLOCK P. M.

SECOND BOARD-1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Union Pac 78, L G 300 803 400 bc 600 805 400 100. b3 805 fake Shore 300 ad 805 500 80 Mor and Essex Con Dei and Hud Can Mari L and M Pf 41% Morris and Essex Pref 60 ....be. 82

SALES FROM 212 O'CLOCK P. M. TO CLOSE OF BUSI-| Accepted Fig. 10 | Accepted Fi

Secretary of the Treasury claims, under the provisions of the specie resumption act, the power to increase the bonded debt to any amount necessary

act, and the dispatch also reports him as saying that he has already sold some ten or eleven millions of new 5 per cent bonds, with the proceeds of which he has purchased silver coin and bullion; and that the Treasury now holds beand bullion. This will be a surprise to many people, in the fact that the Secretary is increasing the bonded debt, and in the other fact that so large an amount of the "coin balance" in the Treasury is composed of silver. The first result in Wall-st, of the announcement of the fact was a break of \$1\_2\$ per cent in the gold premium, gold selling down to \$116\$-2, and was offered at that price at the close. It would seem as if operators improved the fact that this announcement of the fact was a break of \$1\_2\$ per cent in the gold premium, gold selling down to \$116\$-2, and was offered at that price at the close. It would seem as if operators improved the fact that this announcement of \$1\_2\$ per cent in the gold premium, gold selling down to \$1\_2\$ per cent in the gold premium \$1\_2\$ per cent mg silver.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Speir—
The large amount of silver held by the Treasury remains of the series of the control of the series of the series of the control of the series of the series of the control of the series of th ators ignored the fact that this announcement of

graph, Central and Hudson, Delaware, Lackawana and Western, Eric, and Harlem, each 4 per cent: Mariposa, 2: Hannibal and St. Joseph, North-West Common, St. Paul, and Union Pacific, each 4: Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Preferred and Pacific Mail each 1; Lake Shore and Western Union Telegraph each 1<sup>1</sup>s, and St. Paul Preferred 1<sup>1</sup>2. Quicksilver alone declined 112 per cent. The market closed strong. The opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices were as fol-

The bids for stocks at the close of the Exchange

Francisco the past month were as follows: cancisco the past month were as inflowed Consolidated Virgina Mining Company. A Manhattan Silver Mining Company. Sorthern Belle Silver Mining Company. Resilington Quincillated Silver Mining Company. Resilington Quincillated Silver Mining Company. Black Diamond Mining Company. Black Diamond Mining Company. Black Bear Quartz Company (gold). Emotre Mining Company. \$1,364,000

The Manhattan was formerly owned in New-York, but was then unproductive. Its shipments for the first twenty days in June amounted to \$103,573. The stock in the Oncida Company is largely held

The total length of the Sutro Tunnel at last advices was 9,855 feet, when the heading was in hard green-stone. The estimated distance to the Comstock Lode from that point is 10,145 feet. The Mariposa Tunnel, June 28, was in 883 feet; 47 feet advance having been made the previous week. The heading, according to reports, was in massive serpentine, carrying rich sulphurets, and water had been struck. The Savage main shaft is sinking to the 2,300-foot level. The Crown Point is producing 550 tons, the Belcher 500 tons, the Consolidated Virginia 600 tons, and the Ophir 150 tons of ore daily. The following are the latest quotations of leading mining stocks:

| 330 | California | 90 | Chollar Potos. | 90 | Eureka Consolidated | 37 | Overman | 45 | Crown Point | 45 | Belcher | 72 | Best & Belcher | 

There was a dull and declining market for British Consols at the opening of business in London according to cable advices, with a reaction at the close. United States securities were strong, and the new Fives of 1881 advanced to 104. Eric was firm at 1234. In the open market money was attainable at 2@212 per cent, three months' bills being discounted SECOND BOARD-1 O'CLOCK P. M. of England. This bank made a gain to-day Sales of State Bonds- Railroad Bruts-Bank and Rail of £109,000 sterling bullion. In Frankfort money was more active, and United States securities easier. In Paris rentes declined to 64.0712. The foreign exchange market has been quiet and in tone about steady. The nominal rates, given below, were on the basis of \$1 8712 to the pound sterling for long bids and \$4 901, for short. The working rates were at \$4 8634@\$4 87 and \$4 90. The gold market is again quiet, and the Gold Room presents a scene of indescribable inac-tion. There had been only two prices of gold to-day up to 2 p. m., 117 and 1171s, and the business of tight proportions. At this hour, however, the room became excited, and some heavy sales of the precious metal broke down the price to 11612. At one time the best bid was 1163s. There was a subsequent reaction to 1165s, paid and bid, the closing market being again more quiet. On gold loans the rates were 2, 112, 1, and 212 per cent for carry- Flour, bbls. 30 ; CornMi, bbl ing. The actual specie shipments to-day were \$550,000 gold coin, and \$30,000 gold bars. The engagements for Thursday's steamer amount to \$550,000. The Customs receipts at Washington nted to \$675,000, and Internal Revenue re- Lumber, ft., ... 33 39 ceipts to \$225,000, the United States Treasurer re-

to carry into effect the provisions of the 2 per cent. Prime discounts find ready sale at 342 balances, \$4,448,921; gold exchanges, \$4,107,299;

gold balances, \$771,538.

Government bonds were strong and mainly tween \$10,000,000 and \$11,000,000 in silver coin higher. Sixes of 1881 stiffened up to 123, coupon 5-20s of 1267 to 1221s, coupon new fives of 1881 to in the fact that the Secretary is increasing the | 119, and currency sixes to 1227s. We annex latest

The only sale of State bonds was of Missouri 6s,

In railroad bonds there was a large business in Pa cifics, Centrals being steady at yesterday's price, 1027s; Union firsts declining to 10234, the Sinking Funds ruling firm at 9618@9614; Morris and Essex firsts, consolidated, rose to 1037s; New-Jersey Central firsts, consolidated, sold at 10512, and Great Western seconds at 5212. The following are the

bids. The Commercial Fire Insurance Company has de

clared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent, payable on demand.

Messrs, James G. King's Sons have removed from No. 31 Nassau-st, back to their old offices, Nos. 51 and 53 William-st., corner of Pine.

The German Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable at the office of the Company, No. 175 Broadway, on demand.

The Knickerboeker Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. The following securities were sold at auction to-

day at the Exchange Salesroom:

day at the Exchange Salesroom:

\$30,000 Boelester Water Loan 7 per cent Registered
Bonds, due 1903.

40,000 Broodlyn City Permanent Water Loan 6 per cent
10,000 Broodlyn City Permanent Water Loan 6 per cent
10,000 Delivare and Hadson Canal Company 7 per cent
1075.

20,000 American Dock Improvement Company 7 per
20,000 American Dock Improvement Company 7 per
20,2004 Shares One hundred and-twenty fifth st. Bail
100 Hardon Bridge.

dou, Cohn
13 Shares Howard Insurance Company
44 Shares New York cas Light Company
\$750 United States Life Insurance Company 7 per 25 Shares Manhattan Gas Light Company The Philadelphia stock market is steady; Pena-

sylvania 6s, third issue, 110; Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, 2031; Reading Railroad, 5434; Pennsylvama Railroad, 5038. Gold, 117.

THE MARKETS.

[Carefully reported for THE TRIBUNE.]

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE. 

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

The following is a complete list of exports shipped in vessels AMSTERDAM-Bark Ocean. HAVANA-Schooner Etta and Josie. 332.961

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

Witherstary, July 7, 1875.

General The market for Rio is atrong, with a fair inquiry; sales of 4,251 bars, per Paschal, on private terms, and all Rallington a result of 7,000 bars, per Paschal, on private terms, and all Rallington a result of 7,000 bars, per Adelaida, also on private terms, we quote Ordinary carpies at 174,277 ber, Fair do., 18 viol852. Good on 18 bard practices are quiet but firm.

COTTON—There was a fair demand from spinners for spot Costom, and the market is steady at unchanged figures. Receipts at the shipping ports today are 639 bules; this day lead veck, 967 bales. This day had year, 1.510 bales; consolinated of days) receipts, 2074 bales, exports, Great Britain, 1.5214 bales; exports. Continent, 2074 bales, exports, Great Britain, 1.5214 bales; exports. Continent, 2074 bales, exports, Great Britain, 1.5214 bales; exports, Continent, 2074 bales, exports, Great Britain, 1.5214 bales; exports, Continent, 2074 bales, exports, Great Britain, 1.5214 bales; exports, Continent, 2074 bales, exports, Great Britain, 1.5214 bales; exports, Continent, 2074 bales, exports, Great Britain, 1.5214 bales; exports, Continent, 2074 bales, exports, Great Britain, 1.5214 bales, and the property of the state of the state